

f) calculating the amount of said alcohol in said sample from the amount of said ester.

Claim 33. (Amended) The method of claim 31 wherein said alcohol is an organic chemical of has molecular mass less than 1000 atomic unit and is selected from the group consisting of having the following formula R_1OH , R_1CH_2OH , R_1R_2CHOH , $R_1R_2R_3COH$, wherein R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are alkyl, aryl, and heteroatom containing cyclic or non-cyclic groups and wherein OH is a hydroxyl group.

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In **Claim 36:** replace [35] with -- 31 --.

In **Claim 37:** replace [f] with -- d) --.

Claim 40. (Amended) The method of claim 31 39 wherein said multiple plurality of alcohols can be converted to said multiple esters using either a single acid anhydride or a single acid chloride.

Claim 41. (Amended) The method of claim 31 39 wherein multiple a plurality of labeled ester internal standards can be synthesized from said plurality of alcohols using either a single labeled acid anhydride or a single labeled acid chloride.

In **Claim 43:** replace [b)] with -- c) --.

Claim 46. (Amended) A method of identification and quantification of alcohol(s) in a sample comprising the steps of:

- a) synthesizing a stable isotope labeled carbamate internal standard of said alcohol, wherein the carbamate is selected from a group consisting of R_1OCONR_4 , $R_1CH_2OCNR_4$, $R_1R_2CHOCONR_4$, and $R_1R_2R_3OCNR_4$, where R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are alkyl, aryl, and heteroatom containing cyclic or non-cyclic groups, and R_4 is a stable isotope labeled alkyl or aryl group, by reacting an authentic sample of said alcohol with a stable isotope labeled reagent;
- a) b) combining a known amount of a the synthesized stable isotope labeled carbamate internal standard with said sample comprising said alcohol;